Wet Scavenging and Replenishment of Aerosol in the Warm MBL

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Scavenging and replenishment of aerosol

Why?

Removal of aerosol:

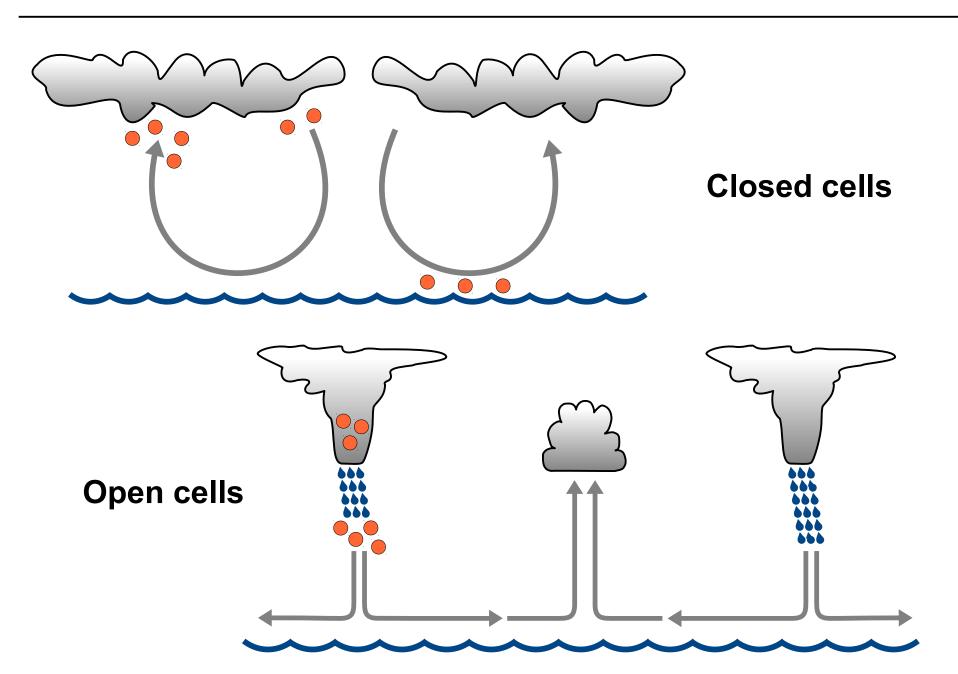
- Gives relevance to ...
- In some cases controls ...

Aerosol replenishment processes

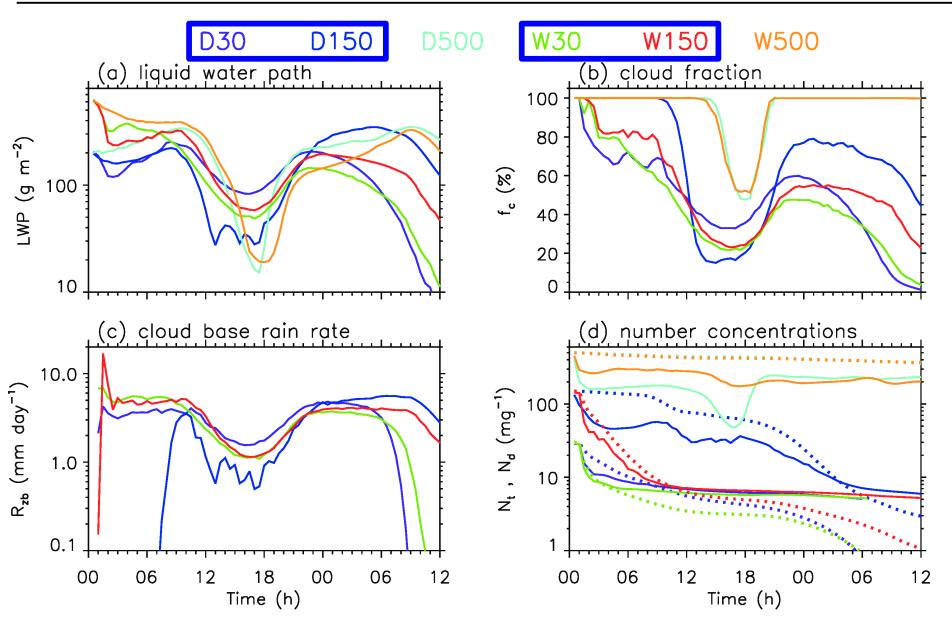
Replenished aerosol → cloud properties

Scavenging and replenishment of aerosol need to be well understood and represented in models

Aerosol loss



No replenishment



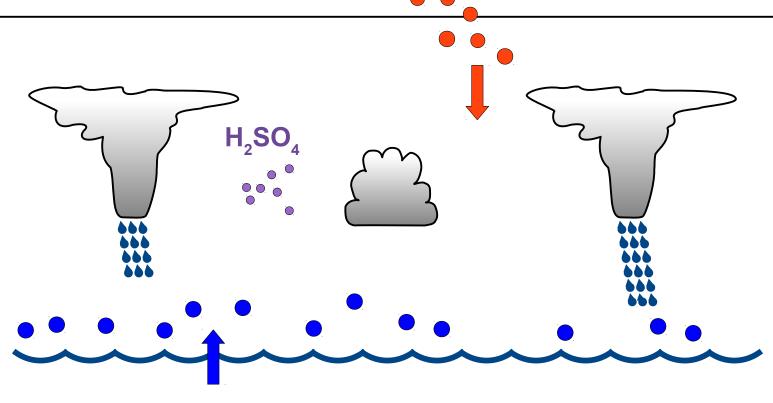
Wang et al., ACP 2010

No replenishment

- Precipitation depletes aerosol → cloud formation is significantly suppressed within one day
- Aerosol replenishment rate of order 1 mg⁻¹ h⁻¹ is sufficient to maintain clouds
- Local / remote aerosol sources are necessary for open cells to last for days

Wang et al., ACP 2010

MBL aerosol sources

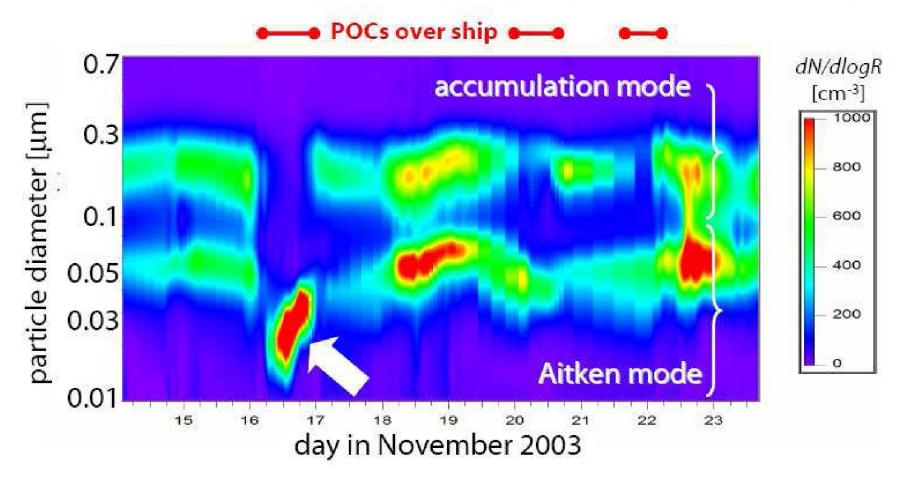


- Sea spray
- Aerosol nucleation
- Entrainment from the FT:
 - "observed FT transport over thousands of kilometers indicates teleconnections between MBL CCN and sources of both natural and/or residual combustion origin" (Clarke et al., ACP 2013)

Sea salt emissions

- Sea spray can likely compensate CCN loss from wet scavenging, and maintain open cells:
 - VOCALS-REx RF06 ~ 2 cm⁻³ h⁻¹ (Kazil et al., ACP. 2011)
 - > 1 µg⁻³ h⁻¹ threshold (Wang et al., ACP 2010)

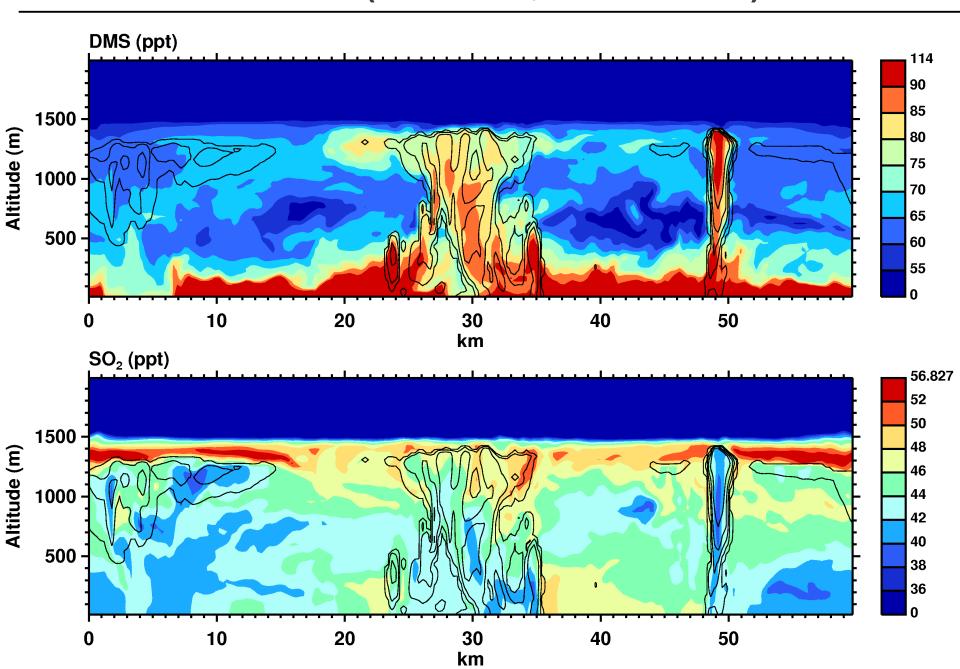
Aerosol nucleation



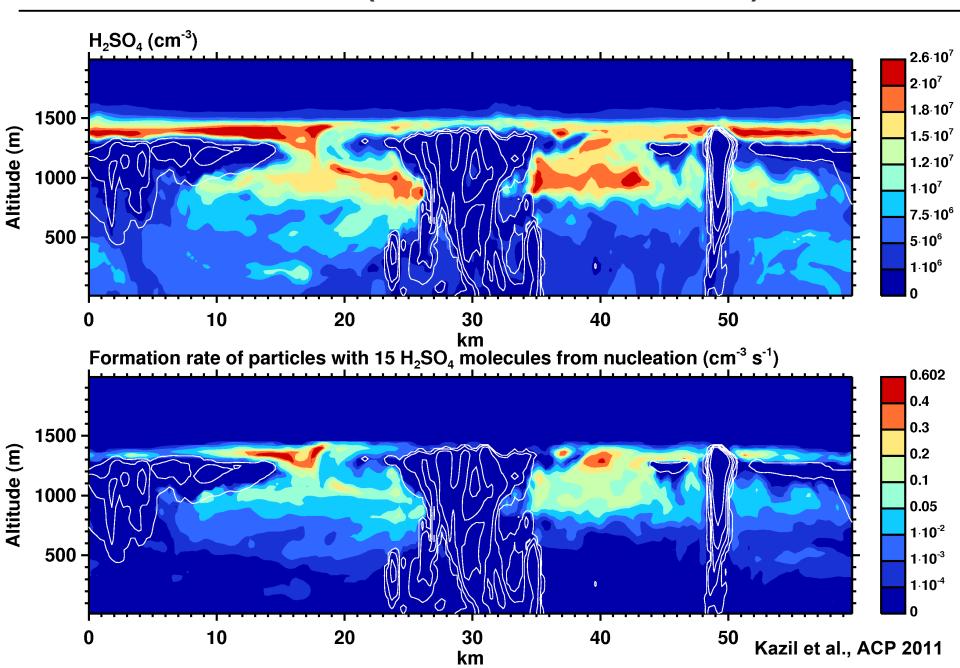
South-East Pacific, November 2003 (Tomlinson et al., JGR, 2007)

 $DMS \rightarrow H_2SO_4 \rightarrow nucleation \rightarrow CCN$

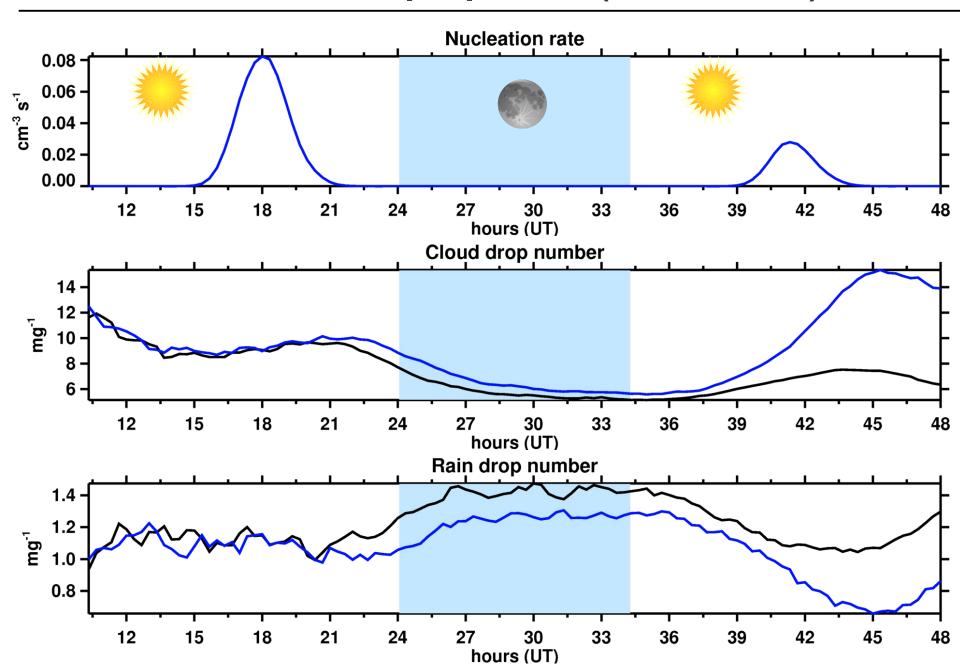
Aerosol nucleation (VOCALS, WRF/Chem)



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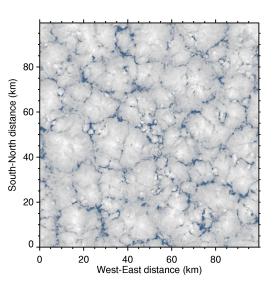


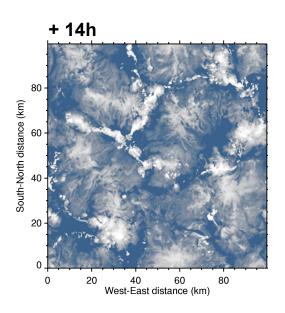
Nucleation and cloud properties (WRF/Chem)

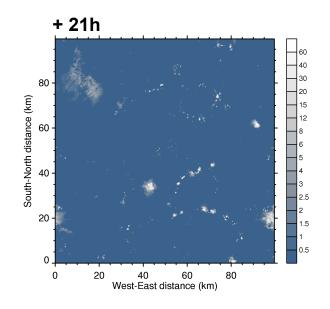


Entrainment of VOCALS pollution layer (WRF/Chem)

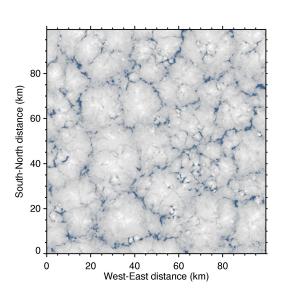


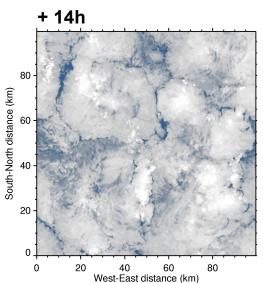


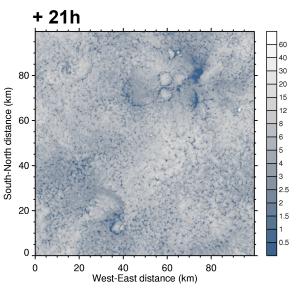




Pollution layer 60 m above inversion (1600 cm⁻³ in acc. mode, Clarke et al.)







Summary

 Significant progress in modeling aerosol wet scavenging and replenishment in the warm MBL

Challenges remain:

- Trade-off between model domain size and resolution
 - **→Over-entrainment**
 - →Cloud response to pollution entrainment likely too strong
- (Over-) simplified aerosol schemes
 - → Very small aerosol particles likely grow too fast
 - → Cloud response to aerosol nucleation likely too strong

2013 AGU Fall Meeting

Wet Scavenging and Deposition:
Quantification, Mechanistic Understanding,
and Impacts

(Session A51G)

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